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NAVARRO SPENDS NIGHT UNDER SAME ROOF AS MADERO

Mexican General and Staff Given Liberty of City But He Fears Insurrectos Soldiers Will Kill Him Anyhow.

PEACE REIGNS TODAY THROUGHOUT JUAREZ

Rebels Have Captured Machine Guns, Artillery, Seven Hundred Rifles and Great Quantity of Ammunition.

By Evening Herald A. P. Lenged Wire

Juarez, Mex., May 11.—Confidently budgeted in their new provisional cabinet, the taking of which, the rebels declare, will make prospects of recognition by foreign powers much brighter, rebel political leaders today were conferring with General Madero and revising the demands made before the battle. They are strengthening them somewhat and will continue to insist on a real participation in governmental affairs and such privileges as the naming of men from their party to governors in fourteen states and four portfolios in the cabinet. The attitude of the rebels on the question of the resignation of President Diaz hardly has crystallized yet. Dr. Vasquez Gomez, one of the rebel peace commissioners, declared today it still was the paramount question. With reference to the contention of the government that insubordination in the Madero ranks provoked the attack on Juarez and that General Madero is not in control of his soldiers, the rebels charge treachery on the part of the government to disseminate the opinion that a state of anarchy is prevalent in the republic and therefore it would be fatal for Diaz to abdicate.

The insurrectos are determined not only to hold Juarez but to prevent a fight in this vicinity if possible.

Plans were being laid today for a force of several hundred men to march south to meet Rabago, the federal leader, reported on his way from Chihuahua with a good sized army. The rebels already have about 200 men at Casas Grandes and scrubby hills with open fire on Rabago while he arrives there.

Though the revolutionists are flushed with victory and seem of them are eager to pursue the fight with increasing vigor through Mexico all the capital of the republic shall have been, conservative rebel leaders are hoping that the bloody battle of Juarez will be the last chapter of the military side of the revolution.

Having demonstrated their strength in the field, they now wish to turn their attention to the acquisition of wealth and public opinion.

The insurrectos today are the conquerors in a town which is the most important capture of the revolution, not only because of the fact that it is a port of entry to the United States, but because they are in possession of about 15,000 rounds of ammunition, several machine guns and field pieces, about 500 Mauser rifles and enough ammunition belts and other warlike contrivances to wage furious warfare for some time to come.

The town was quiet early today, the inhabitants slept peacefully in their houses, while insurrecto sentries guarded the town.

General Navarro, who was paraded with his officers last night, spent the night in the same house with General Madero. Though the federal commander now has been given the liberty of the city he does not seem safe to be seen much about because there are said to be several insurrectos who cherish a grudge against him for alleged treachery of the wounded in other battles of the revolution.

General Madero told an Associated Press reporter today that many American criminal pickpockets and suspicious characters had gotten into Juarez, giving the impression that they are insurrectos. He has ordered he said, that American secret service men be allowed to cross into Juarez and arrest any criminals whom they knew to be crooks.

Every effort, he said, is being made to restore order. Stores are being guarded closely. In front of each, sit an insurrecto, his rifle by his side, but his black eyes peering from under his sombrero at all intruders.

Saloons are closed and most of the liquor has been destroyed.

The federal officials today are loud in their praises of the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the insurrectos.

Many people think General Navarro should not have surrendered, but one look at the emaciated, exhausted soldiers, their throats parched from hunger and thirst, was convincing proof to the federal commander that he was saving his men from a terrible fate. The insurrectos cut off the water supply early in the fight

and took away all provisions as the made their way to the federal strongholds.

The federales had made no preparations for a siege within their town general Pascual Orozco, commander of the rebel forces, had blood in视es today as he stood for a time at the international bridge and refused to permit any one from El Paso to cross into Juarez even though they had passed from Colonel Steevel throughout the American lines. It appears that General Orozco and his staff last night were invited to a banquet by Mayor Kelley of El Paso, and the American troops would not permit Orozco and his officers to cross.

OROZCO REFUSAL IS UPHELD IN WASHINGTON

Washington, May 11.—The course of Colonel Steevel in preventing Orozco and other insurrectos from crossing to the United States to attend a social function in El Paso is approved by the war department as representing its policy at the present time. Neither federales nor insurrectos, it is pointed out, have so far been permitted to cross except to surrender.

PROVISIONAL CABINET ANNOUNCES MEMBERS

Juarez, Mex., May 11.—After a long conference this afternoon of rebel chiefs the appointment of the following members of the provisional cabinet of foreign relations, Dr. Vasquez Gomez, minister of finance, Gustavo A. Madero, minister of war, Venustiano Carranza, minister of the interior, E. Gonzales Garza, minister of justice, Jose M. Pino Suarez, private secretary to President Madero, Juan Sanchez Azcona.

AMERICANS ARE HOLDING TIA JUANA IN PEACE

Tia Juana, Lower Calif., May 11.—Conditions in Tia Juana are nearly normal this morning except for the presence of the unusual number of heavily armed men, nine-tenths of whom are Americans.

As far as known, there is no federal force near enough to Tia Juana to cause alarm.

MATAMORA FEARS AN OUTBREAK IN THAT CITY

Houston, Tex., May 11.—Private dispatches from Matamora, opposite Brownsville, Texas, say that the fall

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U. S. CONSTITUTION IS FOUND INTACT

Declaration of Independence is All There But Signatures Have Almost Faded Away; New Reception.

Washington, May 11.—Once to the light of day for the first time in nine years, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were today inspected by Secretary of State Knox and found to be in as good condition as when they were put away in their abiding place—a steel safe especially designed for their custody.

The four pages of the constitution and the pages containing the resolution submitting the constitution to the states of the union are in excellent condition. The ink is as black as when fresh laid to the parchment with a quill pen, and is of a quality that will outlast any ink of modern make.

The Declaration of Independence, with hardly a signature legible of all those which were appended to it by the great men of the infant republic, however, is otherwise losing nothing of legibility. Its condition is due to the fact that way back in 1882, when there were no other means known of getting a facsimile, a press copy was taken which absorbed the ink from nearly all the signatures, but left the script of the body of the document still readable, but more faint by half than it had been before.

The Declaration has also been exposed to strong sunlight while on exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Chicago exposition in 1893.

The documents are kept in a tight steel case that would offer only slight resistance to heat and fire. Each page is hermetically sealed between two panes of glass, which are then bound in wooden frames of highly polished oak.

But the real joke is the farmers' free list. Most any congressman who has been in Washington long enough to learn the location of his committee room, will tell you an easy way to put the free list through the senate, in the event that the senate attempts to smother it in committee and prevent its enactment. The way is simple; it has been in use for generations and many Democratic house members know all its inner workings. The way to pass a free list through the senate or anywhere else is to make it a rider on the Taft reciprocity measure.

This was not done; it is not going to be done. The reason is plain. The house is not concerned greatly over the outcome of the free list but further than that it shall be made to answer its political purpose. This is what the house wants of the free list.

It wants it put through the house with a good majority; it wants it to be killed in the senate, and it then wants to go out in 1912 and say we tried to pass it but the Republicans in the senate killed it. Were it a rider on the reciprocity bill it would probably be backed by the president, for everybody in Washington knows that Mr. Taft's one call for the present state of affairs is Canadian reciprocity. That is why he called this session and that is what he called it for. There is nothing in the free list for farmers that would likely be

DEMOCRATS PLAYING POLITICS WITH WOOL AND THE FREE LIST

They Fear to Attack Schedule K Except By Proxy and Through Press; Trying to Put Republicans in Bad.

WHY THEY DON'T PUT RIDER ON RECIPROCITY

(Special Correspondence to Herald.)

Washington, May 11.—That the Democrats are merely playing politics with the wool revision and schedule K, and that they are simply trying to put Republican members of the senate in an embarrassing position on any one who notes the solicitude displayed by Speaker Champ Clark and Chairman Underwood whenever anything like free trade shows up.

During the recent campaigns in which the house was captured by Democrats one of their stock arguments was the high wool tariff, but that ery is not heard anymore.

The Aldrich-Payne tariff bill was bitterly assailed and it was declared by the congressmen that they would soon change it were once in power. They are now in power and it is interesting to note what they have done and what they are not going to do. One thing is certain from the indications just now. The Democrats in the house are not going to do any revising that is likely to revise. On the contrary, they are going to play politics for all it is worth for they have in mind but one thing and that is to try and make material for a presidential campaign in 1912.

This does not mean all the hope.

There are some earnest congressmen; they would make some changes in the tariff law if they could but they see no way to do it at this session.

The senate is sawing wood and gracefully declaring that Mr. Taft wants us to ask him."

opposition to Mr. Taft in the Senate want the free list. There is no particular reason why he might or might not if it entailed any damage to his reputation.

The Senate on the other hand declares that it will not compromise in it because Mr. Taft wants it and if the measure does not pass on to be all that Mr. Taft thinks on his shoulders will rest the blame. If Mr. Taft said let the free list go through, too, very likely the Senate would say so be it.

But the Democratic house isn't looking for results in this way, what it is accumulating just now is damage for 1912. That is what free wood is for and that is the basis of the farmers' free list.

If the house can make a job stiff at supporting a whole job lot of tariff revision of assorted styles and sizes and put it up to the Senate to reject them, then what ordinary it will do in the next campaign?

The Senate wants to compromise because Mr. Taft says so, the majority looks at the measure as it stands but takes the president's word for it. They want facts from the tariff revision on which to base any further tariff legislation and they are not showing a disposition to be swayed by lack-of-wool tariff bills sent up from the house under various labels.

There are a number of good Democrats in the house who would try to carry out their campaign pledges in a systematic way if they could, but they can't. The majority in the house is Democratic but is of the 1912 variety and the result is that a big split in the party is due to arry shortly prior to the convention for selecting a presidential candidate.

The fix the house finds itself in is too many campaign pledges, too many different kinds of tariff revision and a decided surplus of presidential possibilities—all preaching a different brand of Democracy and all trying to make a political hit.

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RATES ON WOOL TO BE PROBED NEXT BY COMMERCE COMMISSION

Complaint Instituted by National Growers Will Also Include Hides and Pelts and Will Be of Large Extent.

ENTIRE COUNTRY TO BE INCLUDED NOW

(By Evening Herald A. P. Lenged Wire)

Washington, D. C., May 11.—A comprehensive investigation of alleged unreasonable freight rates on wool, hides and pelts from western points of origin to eastern destinations was ordered today by the interstate commerce commission. The inquiry will affect wool, hides and pelts rates throughout the country.

The investigation developed from complaints filed by the National Wool Growers' association and the Oregon Woolen Commission against western carriers, alleging that existing rates on wool, hides and pelts were excessive, exorbitant and discriminatory.

The inquiry ordered is general in scope, the points of origin being in the states west of the Mississippi river and in Illinois and the destination being in all wool and hide centers east of the Missouri river or the Atlantic coast.

It will include an investigation of the tariffs of the several hundred railroads, particularly of the transcontinental carriers.

No date has been set for the beginning of the inquiry.

TRAIN PLUNGES IN EAGLE RIVER, COLO.

Mrs. Catherine Martin of Albany, New York Is Drawn in Coach of Denver and Rio Grande at Glenwood.

(By Evening Herald A. P. Lenged Wire)

Glenwood Springs, Colo., May 11.—Spreading rails caused a Rio Grande passenger train to leave the track at Glenwood last night, causing the death of Mrs. Catherine J. Martin of Albany, N. Y., and the injury of 27 others, three seriously. The mail car and the tourist sleeper broke from the train and the lowest end plunged into the Eagle river. Mrs. Martin was drowned.

The Declaration has also been exposed to strong sunlight while on exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Chicago exposition in 1893.

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WOODROW WILSON DELIVERS SHORT ADDRESS HERE AT ALVARADO

Democratic Presidential Possibility for 1912 Makes Non-Committal Talk to Good-Sized Crowd.

SPIRIT OF WEST IS LIFE OF OUR NATION

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address, wanted to know if he had undertaken to abolish the personal pronoun.

A trip of inspection through the southwestern parts of the Alvarado region took the remainder of the governor's time in Albuquerque until the "all aboard" of the last conductor warned the visitors that the Santa Fe trains could not wait, even for distinguished passengers, and with a hearty "good-bye" and a pleasant "good-by," the train went ahead.

To a Herald reporter the governor stated that his trip had no political significance whatever. He stated that he had been receiving invitations from various cities in the west for several days, asking him to make addresses there, but he had not until now been able to accept those invitations and that he was merely fulfilling a number of old obligations.

He stated that he considered the work of Congress to be as very satisfying to the spirit of the country. He declined to be quoted as to his tariff views specifically with reference to the wool although, but said that he expected at an early date to give out a statement defining his position in this important question.

Asked as to his views on statehood for New Mexico, he said that he had not given the subject sufficient study to enable him to express an opinion.

The visitors' party left New York about May 26th, and will have been gone about a month by the time they return. The first speech of the trip was made in Kansas City, and the second in Denver. From here he goes to Los Angeles. Speeches will be made in various cities of the Pacific coast as far north as Portland. Returning east the northern route will be pursued, and two weeks from today the governor will deliver speeches in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The final stop of the trip will be made at Lincoln, Nebraska on May 26th.

Initially, it was learned that this is the first time Governor Wilson has ever been west of Denver.

Governor Wilson's speech was as follows:

"My Mayor and Ladies and Gentlemen. This is really a very great pleasure. It is very delightful, when one is far away from home, to be made to feel that he is not a stranger, and that he is meeting men with whom he can grasp hands and know that he is among friends. These young men out there make me feel particularly at home, because I have been dealing with boys of that sort for a great many years, and have heard talk of that sort a great many times.

"It is pleasant to feel that in America we are nowhere very far away from home, and unless I am mistaken in the signs of the times, there is something about this part of America more characteristic of her than any other part, for as you are becoming these fathers and bringing them up, you are showing that in

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WOODROW WILSON

Democratic candidate for president of the United States, sighted about seventy minutes in Albuquerque this morning while the California annual on which he was traveling stopped to change trains.

The reception to Governor Wilson was spontaneous in character, for while a delegation of prominent local Democrats was present to greet him, the crowd about the station was about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, and it was evident in the nature of a spontaneous tribute to a distinguished American citizen than a meeting of bondsmen and men of political fortunes. Governor Wilson seemed to appreciate this fact, and in his remarks to the crowd assembled about the Alvarado carefully refrained from any allusion of a political nature.

Governor Wilson did not array a private car, but rode in democratic simplicity in one of the Pullmans on the limited. He was accompanied by Frank P. Stockbridge, a correspondent representing the New York Herald, Hampton's Magazine and several other publications, who is acting as the governor's private secretary on this trip, and McKey Barclay, special correspondent and cartoonist of the Baltimore Sun.

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